ther all ope of compromise is lest, and he would prefer that it the Southern States should be bloodstained rather, than submit to such a party. But he did not believe, than submit to such a party. But he did not believe, we prepresented the people of the country. If the Philon should be dissolved, he hoped it would be in such a way as would afford an opportunity for its reconstruction. He said a more danger our report than that of the Committee of Thirty-three never before emanated from a political partisan, and he expressed it as his deliberate opinion that it was the purpose of the republican party to abolish slavery wherever they could. He believed and could show that Mr. Lincoln repudiated the constitution of the finited States. Under that instrument the Southern states have rights in the Union, but unless there were effectual guarantees given that it should be carried out in the sprit that it was framed, he should beg and implore them to secede. In the course of his remarks he said that the legislature of Massadusetts had passed resolutions declaring that State out of the Union, because of the anexation of Texas.

Mr. Goods, (rep.) of Mass., said that he such resolucarion of lexas.

Mr. Geech, (rep.) of Mass., said that no such resolu-me had ever been passed. He would like them to be

stone had ever been passed. He would like them to be produced.

Mr. Resr.—To put the gentleman in the way of being emightened he called on Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts, to read the resolutions that he (Adams) prepared and surroduced in the Legislature of Massachusetts in opposition to the annexation of Texas on constitutional grounds. In these resolutions it was declared that Massachusetts was determined, as it doubted not other States were to submit to no undelegated power in any body of men on earth, and further that unless the annexation of Texas was resisted it might tend to drive the States into a discolution of the Union, and furnish new ratemines against republican government, &c.

Mr. Hindman made a few remarks in support of his rolleague's (Mr. Rust) remarks relative to Massachusetts.

Mr. Draw desired always to be right in whatever he ttered in response to the gentleman from Arkansas. that he intended to say was this, namely.—That the demantion that the republican party sympathized with shin Frown was a ibel on that party. He did not intended a use offensive language to the gentleman, but made the mark believing the charge to be libelous on the republicant platform and rarts.

hean platform and party.

Mr. Rese—The gentleman from Indiana says that he did not intend to make offensive remarks in an offensive sense. I have a right to demand an unqualified retracof the remark.

Duss:—I have made the explanation I felt it my

Mr. Duss.—I have made the explanation I felt it my duty to make.

Mr. Russ.—Very well: we will see.

The avoved reasons for rebellion were utterly fallacious.

Treason had not only lurked in the capital, but it was found in the executive departments, striking hands with grand and petty larceny for the accomplishment of unbody purposes. The dissolution of the Union was of thirty years growth. The Dred Scott decision of the Supreme Court of the United States destroyed the considence of the people in that court, and the Lecompton policy destroyed their confidence in the executive administration. Republicans were strangled out of the Southern States, and the same fitte must be meted out to the Union portion of the democracy. Hence the breaking up of the Convention in Charleston, that hotbed of treason. The Union is a delusion and the constitution a sham if the disminon doctrine is true. He was opposed to all amendments to the constitution, and would maintain it as it is. He would never recognise property in man nor yield protection to slavery where it can be prostatous inquiry, abhorred of God and deserving of the execution of the civilized world. He was opposed to the admission of New Mexico, and dissented from the other measures recommended in the report under consideration. He feared to compromise leet he should dishonor the government. He specialed to the republicans to stand by their principles. So long as there was open rebellion on the one had and threatened rebellion on the other, it was due to the might do as they pleased, but he could not compound with treason of such unnatural guilt.

IMPORTANT ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTANT ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 1.

Hazaquarters or the Army,
New York, Jan. 21, 1861. }

I. Officers on leave of absence who have been absent from duty for a period of eight months, will immediately proceed to join their respective companies or stations. Officers absent for a less period, but whose leave of absence exceeds eight months, will, in like manner, return to duty at the expiration of that number of months.

H. Officers absent on account of sigkness will present themselves to a medical officer of the army for jevanination, who in his report—forwarded to army headquarters for decision—will give a minute history of the case, distinctly stating whether the officer can, without injury to his health, travel to his station; whether the station is in section of country likely to retard his restoration to health; and, also, whether proper medical attention, in every respect, can there be rendered.

By command of Lieutenant General Scott.

Lieut. Col. and A. D. C., Acting Adjutant General.

Lieut. Col. and A. D. C., Acting Adjutant General.

THE WHOLESALE CHARGE OF TREASON. THE WHOLESALE CHARGE OF TREASON.

APPIDAVIT OF F. C. TREADWELL, OF NEW YORK.

DESPRICT OF COLUMNA. CITY AND COUNTY OF WASHINGTON,

SE.:—I, Francis C. Freadwell, of the city, county and State
of New York, a counseller of the Supreme Court of the
United States, on selemn affirmation, complain and state
se facts of public notoriety, that divers citizens heremafter named, of South Carolina and other States of this
Union, and other persons to the affirmant unknown, owing
allegiance to the United States of America, have conspired against the constitution and government thereof,
and have committed the crimes of misprission of treason,
presson, and other high crimes and misdemeanors against
the peace, welrare and dignity of the said United States,
and the people thereof, and the constitution and laws of
the United States in such case made and provided, to

\*\*\*II:—\*\*

James H. Hammond, J. W. Hayne, James Chesnut, John McQueen, Lawrence M. Keitt, John D. Ashmore, J. W. Hayne, Joh W. Porcher Milles, Law Milledge L. Benham, Joh William W. Boyce, Jar all of the State of South Carolina. James L. Orr.

Jefferson Pavis, Albert G. Brown, William Barksdale, Albert G. Brown,
William Barksdale,
John J. Melke,
all of the State of Mississippi.
Also,
John Slidell, Reuben Davis, Otho R. Singleton,

John M. Landrum, Robert Toombe,

A. lverson, Martin J. Crawford, Lucius J. Gartrell, James Jackson, Howell Oobo, Robert Touries,
Peter E Love,
Thomas Hardeman, Jr.,
J. W. H. Underwood,
John J. Jones,
Bl of the State of Georgia.
Also, C. C. Clay, Jr.,

Benjamin Fitzpatrick, James A. Stallworth, James L. Pugh, Sydenham Moore W. R. W. Cobb, vid Clopton, orgo S. Houston, Jabez L. M. Curry, all of the State of Alabama.
Also,
R. R. Mailery,

George S. Hawkins, Also. Lewis T. Wigfall. Joseph Lane, of Oregon

Robert M. T. Hunter, Roger A. Pryor, & n B. Floyd, James E. Mason, Henry A. Wise,

Menry A. Wise, M. et B. Fryd,

all of the State of Virgicia.
Wherefore this affirmant prays that the persons herein
above named, and all other persons guity of the like
erames and misdemeanners, may be arrested and held to
answer for such offences at the Supreme Court of the
United States, or at such other tribunals as the Honorable Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice of that court, or either
of the Associate Justices of that court, or any other majistrate of the United States, may direct and order.

And that the
Honorable James Buchanan,
Honorable Jeremiah S. Black,
Honorable Jeremiah S. Black,

Honorable Jewis Cales,
Honorable Jeremiah S. Black,
Honorable Joseph Holt,
Lieutenant General Windeld Scott,
And such other witnesses as may have knowledge of the
commission of the crimes aforesaid, may be duly sunmoned and held to testify in the premises.

F. C. TREADWELL.

To the Honorable Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice; the
Honorable Jehn McLean, Associate Justice; and ether
Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United
States.

Wassupprices. District of Colombia. tes.

sensoner, District of Columbia, January 19, 1801.

lrmed to before me, the subscriber, Justice of the
e in and for said county and district.

B. W. FPRGUSON, Jr.

AFFAIRS IN FLORIDA.

OUR ST. AUGUSTINE CORRESPONDENCE. St. Avguerna, Jan. 17, 1861.

Descripting of the Arrival of the Mails—The Second Description not to Precipitate as it was Especial-Promp Action of the Governor in Seiving the Fuleral Property in he State-How the Secession Action is Received-The State Tressury Has Not a Dollar in its Coffers-Plans for Rais ing Money to Carry on the Covernment—The Responing of the African Steve Irade Winked at—The New National Floo, de.

this little retired spot of the Saint John's river. shough on the brink of the way of travel North and South, we learn little that is going on in the great world of New York newspapers as by any other means. It is are we are reasted with telegraphic despatches, efter through the country papers, but they are wholly unremable, even of things done no farther our from them than than thankers. For the last an months it has been nothing uncommon for a mail to fail over first Florida, or to come a day or two late, and our letters from your city are cometimes two works on their passage. The inhabitants may this branch of the public service with them has long been abused, which they attribute to the favors extended from Washington city to the Rocket City—sometimes and accompanied by a fine band of muric, paraded the town, and many specifies were made to the large crowd assembled in fruit of the City Motel. Amon, these speakers were Messra. Milton, Hilton, Gary, Dyke and Barrett.

On the following day at a few section of the State. called the fitate of Fernandina—in the giving of mail contracts. To steamers not in the service, and to persons reveiling hence northwardly, it has long been the custom to entruit letters to be posted after passing that lower, and now, when it is possible, so be deposited to the Rev Bisbep Rutledge the screens or disable was read.

Feet Offices after getting by the gallant commonwealth of South Carolina. The change in the head of the department of the Post Office will be fruitful, at least, in one benefit—the removal of the cause to which standal attributes this most versitious nepotism. But it had escaped me—what frequently happens even to the most patriotic natives sometimes for a moment—that Florida, by a solemn vote of a convention, has become a power—a a kind of legislation much in vogue in this country some time since, declaring, by an act of the Logislature, some stream a navigable river, when it needed every circumstance to make it so. The condition of the vote that decided the matter I have not yet been able to learn upon any good authority; but this much is certain: the action was not so precipitate as was expected, and some votes for the Union held their emphatic votes to the last. The gailant Gowernor, impatient of legislative detention in so great a cause, hurried off an aid-de-camp to seize the public property here away, and, dividing up the cannon at Saint Augustine, distributed them up and down for coast defence, against such time as the slate should declare her independence, or the federal government interfere with natural and constitutional rights. Having thus bravely entered on a good work, it was but a small matter for his Excellency to employ and make requisition for United States between the public the state of the second of the state of the second of the

may encourage her to undertake for the common advantage.

A traveller who was at St. Augustine lately, gives us news of the raising of the new national flag there, on the occasion of reading the proclamation of Governer Perry and the decision of the Convention declaring the country free of the Union without the necessity of submitting the question further to the people. Since then the fort has been garrisoned by the independent company of that town, and all property belonging to the United States has been taken from the persons severally in charge; the light in the barror is extinguished, and as well are the others ordered to be of the lighthouses along the coast. The standard is formed of horizontal blue stripes, alternating dark and light, represents two stars in the outer corners, a hemisphere in the middle, on which is perched an engle, with the motio on a screll in its beak, "Lot Us Alone," followed by a painetto tree erect, with four leaves, near the staff. A true hearted Southerner, suspected to be of the ratilesmake democracy, reads the insignia in this wise.—"The Sons of Thunder, standing in their might in the shelter of the Paimitanian confederacy, preclaim their defiance to the universe."



An individual of a desponding character, of the ancient, and, in some parts of the earth, still benerable school of the ancient Union men, who delights in old memories and the deeds of the sages and herous of '76, has pencilled in scarcely legible lines beneath the drawing the absurd

lines.—

Flag of my country, can it be
That this is all remains of thee?

Colonel Bardee, United States Army, is in the country, and goes to Georgia, his native State, in a few days. He has an order from that State to purchase arms in Europe, and has from the government a furlough of six months.

The Governor of Georgia offers him the place of Adjutant Geoeral of the State, which has a salary of \$3,000 a year. If the gallant officer is at all a secessionist it is very certain he is not of the red hot school.

THE SECESSION OF FLORIDA.

RAND JOLLIFICATION IN JACKSONVILLE—THE LIBERTY OF FLORIDA PROCLAIMED TO THE PEO-

GRAND JOLLIFICATION IN JACKSONVILLE—THE
LIBERTY OF FLORIDA PROCLAIMED TO THE PEOPLE—FIRING OF CANNON, DISPLAY OF ROCKETS
AND FIREWORKS, ILLUMINATIONS AND TORCHLIGHT PHOCESSIONS.

[From the Jacksonville Southern Confederacy, Jan. 16.]
Memorable in the history of Florida, memorable in the
history of the cotton Setes, memorable is the history of
Southern civilization, will be the day on which this gallant little State threw off the yoke of the oppressor. On
the 16th day of January, in the year of our Lord one
theusand eight hundred and sixty-one, Florida, the smallest State in the American Union in point of population
and resources, diagnated at the grievances which she has
received at the hands of the North, annuled her connection with the federal government and doclared herself an
independent republic Young men, tell it to your wives.
Old men, tell it to your children. Ye were there and
saw it. The people rose up in their might and burst the
bonds of the tyrant.

The amended erdinance reported by the Judiciary Committee came up for consideration on the morning of the
10th of January, 1861, at ten o'clock. Several speeches
were made by various gentlemen who were anxious to
define their respective positions and the relations which
they bore to their constituents. The secession men gemerally remained silent, for they well knew that the time
for parley ing had past and the time for sotion had come.
Never have we known a powerful majority so considerate
of, and so respectful to, the feelings of a small minority,
while taking little or no part in the debate, the majority
while taking little or no part in the debate, the majority
while taking little or no part in the debate, the majority
while taking little or no part in the debate, the majority
while taking little or no large the feelings of a small minority,
while taking little or no part in the debate, the majority
while taking little or no large the feelings of a small minority,
while taking little or no large the feelings of a small minority.

The mo

The vote was taken in solemn alience. Even use an activitied bloss them? who througed the hall breathed not above a whisper. At precisely twenty-two minutes after tweive o clock, on the afternoon of the 16th last, the President amounced the result.—In favor of the ordinance 62, opposed to it.7. Then was beard from the propie who througed the hall one simultaneous shout declaratory of the dawn of liberty. The cannon opened their nery mouths in honor of the fitness slaveholding states, and amounced that Florida had become an independent republic. She was the third State, he it said to ner honor to leave this accorned confederacy. The honor was cleared, the hour of one or lask on the 11th January 1861, was appointed for the ratification of the ordinance and the Convention went into severe teasion for a few minutes.

minutes.

During the whole afternoon might be seen groups of

in the presence of the assembled multitude. The President first signed it aimself. The various counties were then called, beginning with the eastern section of the State. The Convention consisted of sixty-nine delegates, of whom sixty-four affixed their signatures to the ordinance. The Great Scal of the State was then affixed by Mr. Villepigne, the Secretary of State, the ordinance was read by him in a clear and distinct tone, and proclamation was made to the world that Florida had taken her rightful position among the nations of the earth as an independent State. Fifteen peals of the cannon proclaimed Florida's determination to become a member of the Southern confederacy. The Governor elect, General Milton, who, in consequence of the illness of Gov. Perry, was requested by the Convention to officiate on the occasion, then presented, in behalf of the ladies of Broward's Nock, a beautiful fing to the new-born republic, and accompanied the presentation by a few remarks worthy of the occasion.

The flag was made of white silk, and bore on it three

the presentation by a few remarks worthy of the occasion,
The flag was made of white slik, and bore on it three
blue stars emblematic of the three States which had already seceded—South Carolina, Mississippi and Fforda,
and also fifteen red strypes symbolical of the fifteen slave
States, destined to compose our glorious galaxy.

The Rev. Mr. DuBese then offered up an appropriate
prayer. The Hon. T. Butler King, of Georga, being
called upon by the people, made a patriotic and eloquent
speech, and the multitude dispersed with patriotic words
on their tongues and still more patriotic sentiments in
their hearts.

their hearts.

Thus terminated the most glorious event in the history of Florial—her secession (we trust forever) from Yankeedom and the Yankees.

Yankeedom and the Yankees.

TAKING OF THE ARSENAL AT APALACHICOLA, FLA.

SPEECH OF THE COMMANDER.
[Correspondence of the Jacksonville Southern Confederacy.]

At about seven o'clock on the morning of the 6th inst., the arsenal at Apalachicola, at the mouth of the Chattahocchee river, was besieged by the troops of the State of Fiorida. In consequence of the weakness of the command an entrance was gained. Mr. Powell, who has been in the service of the United States since 1840 and had command of the place, acted in a gailant maner. After the troops had entered he faced the line and thus addressed them—

OFFICIALS AND SOLDHES—Five minutes ago I was the commander of this arsenal, but, in consequence of the weakness of my command, I am obliged to surrender—an act which I have hitherto never had to do during my whole military career. If I had had a force equal to, or even half the strength of, your own, I'll be damned if you would ever have entered that gate until you walked over my dead body. You see that I have but three men. These are laborers, and cannot contend against you. I now consider myself a prisoner of war. Take my sword, Captain Jones! "

Captain Jones!"

Captain Jones, of the Young Guard, of Quincy, received Mr. Powell's sword, and then returned it to han, and addressed him as follows.—

My dear sir, take your sword; you are too brave a man to disarm!

My dear sir, take your swetter, your to disarm!

The whole command then gave three cheers for the gallant Powell.

Mr. Powell is now making arrangements to turn over to the federal government the funds and papers in his possession, belonging to Uncle Sam.

Mr. Powell is an officer of ability and experience. He has seen actual service in Mexico, and has received more than one wound while valiantly contending for the touor of the stars and stripes.

FORT PICKENS, PENSACOLA, PLA At Fort Pickens there were about eighty men only to 240 guns. Lieutenant Slemmer, commanding that fort, has his family with him. After he had abandoned Fort McRae his wife went thither to procure some of his wear-ing apparel left behind, and it being denied her, she in-dignantly left, saying that she, on her return to Fort Pickens, would man one of the guns hersolf.

> ALABAMA. OUR MONTGOMERY CORRESPONDENCE.

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 19, 1861 ntiment of the People-Activity Among the State Military-Misstatements of the Northern Abolition Papers in Regard to the South-Current Price of Provisions is Montgomery-The Ladies Getting Plucky-The Condition of the Southern Negroes and the White Slaves of the North Contrasted-Judge Smalley on Treason-Movements

of Cotton, &c., &c.
We have the Legislature and Convention both in ses sion here, and, as a consequence, the hotels are full people.

citement is displayed by our people. There is a steady, calm determination about them which compels the belief that they are in earnest. The military companies are fully organized and equipped, and more volunteers are offering than the State knows what to do with.

One of your abolition papers (the Times) is much exercised at our destitute condition, and says starvation is in our midst. If this be the case we are not aware of it; and as proof is better than assertion at all times. I cannot only

our midst. If this be the case we are not aware of it; and as proof is better than assertion at all times, I cannot only assure you that the necessaries of life are cheaper than last year and the year before, but from the list of prices now current you will see that some things are cheaper than with you.—Beef sells at Sc. to 12c. per pound; pork. Sc. to 10c., sweet potatoes, 50c. per bushel; corn mea; \$1 05; corn, \$1; chekens, 50c. per bushel; corn mea; \$1 05; corn, \$1; chekens, 50c. per pair; turkeys, \$1 10; \$1 50.

There is a growing scarcity of some things, and our ladies (bless their dear patriotic souls) are determined that they shall contine scarce. I speak of Northern dry, goods. It is generally understood and agreed that an old dress is a badge of honor, and the cry of "spring goods" is account to the South. We will not aid the enemy, and we will get along without the North, at least until the families are rooted out of its midst.

To say we cannot feed ourselves is all nonsense. We have been in a measure dependent upon the North and West for our supplies, not because we cannot raise provisions, but hecause it was more profitable to make cotton. There are lands lying all around us that make per acre fifty to seventy-we bushels of corn, three hundred bushels of sweet potatoes, and other things in proportion. Can we starve in such a country? Our negroes (in there starvation times, as the Times calls them,) are allowed four pounds of bacon and a peck of meal per week, four shirts, and two summer and two winter suits, doctors' bills paid, rent free, and no work to do after dark. Can your Northern laborer say as much? My family consists of wife, self and four children. To attend to our bodily comforts we have a man servant (in the dining room), a carriage driver, a cook, a seamstress, nurse, housemaid, washerwennas—all grown, and a little girl of ten years to brosh the files and wait on any any with the children; only eight persons to do all the work of a family of six people, and the lady of the house "beyn

if he had told his Grand Jury to indict them for teason instead of South Carchinians.

1 believe you will yet come to your senses, and that the day is not distant when a popular revolution will sweep from the earth such men as Beecher and Wendell Phillips, who, regardless of all fraternal ties and of their duty to their dot, array the sections of our country in hostille attitude. Bown here we think that, after closing their earthly carger, that old serpent, the devil, will provide for them a special seat in his kitchens a little nearer the fire than those reserved for Sumner and Gliddings.

Speaking of fires, reminds me that here on this 10th day of January, I am sitting beside an open window, both doors open and not a fire in the room.

Pleasant picture, is it noty The river is high, and cotton going to Mobile at 75c. per bale.

OUR HUNTSVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

The Natural and Political Divisions of the State-Fan cey's Influence Confined to a Section-The Late Election for Delegates to the Secession Convention—The Bell-Douglas Party for Co-operation—Alabama Preparing for Battle-The Unity of the South-The Orittenden Resolu tions the Least Peace Offering that will be Accepted, de. You will remember that in the Presidential campaign

Douglas carried Northern Alabama by a large vote, the masses believing that those supporting Breckinridge were sunion men. Northern Alabama is separated from Southern Alabama by mountains, through which railends have not yet penetrated, and we have, in getting to ur capital, to pass through the States of Tennessee and Georgia. The heavy mountainous counties separating us from Southern Alabama also cause us to be separated in feeling somewhat, and altogether in interest, for we send no cotton to Mobile.

Yancey's name and influence have been but little feit in

North Alabama until lately it has crossed the mountains, and this whole people now imbibe his doctrines and em-brace the "precipitation" with much inward pleasure of heart, though not manifesting it so much, owing to their late devotion to Douglas and Bell. In the election for candidates to the Convention the Beil-Douglas party candidates to the Convention the Bell-Douglas party joined their forces and voted for the co-operation ticket, Messrs, Clemens and Davis, electing them by a vote of 1,500 to 300 straight secessionists. Yet, as you see by Clemens letter, he voted for the secession ordinance. It has been a great mitiate for Northern people for a moment to suppose that the co-operation party in the Staths, composed greatly of Douglass' former adherents, were submission men to Lincoln's administration. Not a set of it. They did not dream of such a thing. The train is that this party eschewed the doctrine of secession but advocated that of revolution, and they wanted all the southern States to join in the revolution—co-operate for that purpose. But few of the party ever believed the republicans would give in and acknowledge the constitutional rights of our section and in revolution safety was desired in numbers and in all the States dropping out from the government of the stars and stripes at the same time.

All members of all perties in the South burl back the idea of submission with secon and indignation they would embrace death first, remembering that it is \*\* date of decream propatria mor." and we consider our section our country, whether it be the stars and stripes we ight winder, or the cotton stalk and rathesands between.

We expect to light and we are preparing for it, knowing the odds are against us, but the rich and the poor and the back and the low feel the cummon sentiments of a love their State, and will join tegether as equals, and give battle to any numbers that may oppose, haring the fullest researce in the God of pastice and the God of battles.

The people of the South are prized as one, and knowing isined their forces and voted for the co-operation ticket.

they have right and justice on their side will not fear any result; and their intense batred of the Chicage platform and black republican principles, makes some eager for the contest.

The republican party have great reliance in conquering the South by the help of the negro insurrections. Never was there a greater mistake, for our slaves are in a state of submission, and will so remain. Great exaggerations are made of negro insurrections during Presidential elections to affect the public mind, but they are not objects of as great fear as you suppose. In case of a war with the North we don't fear our negroes. They can easily be kept at work by a few overseers, with now and then a little outbreak, which would result in the killing of those engaged, and the rest would be frightened to good obedience.

The poor will volunteer to serve as well as the wealthy, for all esteem it a common cause.

The black republican party wigh to limit slavery to the present Southern States, and the mercest fool can see that in twenty years the slaves would double in numbers, and in after years what could the Southern States do with the surplus or excess of increase? The mercest fool sees that the republican principle and policy leads us to amalgamation—a horrible idea—or to the utter extermination of one race or the other in these now presperous and glorious sections of our country.

Southern slavery must and will expand, and Seward and all his hosts can never stop procreation and expansion, for always, in all history of the world, as population increases population will expand and take possession of sparsely settled or uninhabited country. The hive will send out its young swarm of bees every year to find a new home, and so will the South, and the word South means white and black together, one being a superior and dominant race, and yet so conjoined that no separation can be made.

Are we wrong, then, in seceding, and risking the consequence We are right, for we honestly believe in the doc-

means white and black together, one being a superior and dominant race, and yet so conjoined that no separation can be made.

Are we wrong, then, in seceding, and risking the consequences? We are right, for we honestly believe in the doctrine of penceable secessien, and if it becomes otherwise than peaceable, let the republicans or the present Executive at Washington shoulder the responsibility. As our fathers fought for liberty, so can we; and, believing that it is the italienable right of a people or a community to throw off the fetters of a harsh government, we have done so, and awant the consequences. Alabama has resumed the sovereignty of an independent nation, and will dare to defend herself.

In the constitution of the State of Alabama—and with which we were received into the Union—it is stated that "it is the inalienable right of a people to alter, change or abelish their form of government when they think proper?" and this we claim to be our shield and defence even if the present constitution was not as it is—a compact between sovereign States—some of whom have broken the compact in having unconstitutional laws to our detriment. We know that the great expounder of the constitutional was broken on all sides."

The people of Alabama know that the foderal government was but an experiment, which, though it brought about great results, has now failed to sustain itself, and all parties willing, a readjustment of the compact can be made in proper convention of the people, ignoring the politicans.

oliticians.

The least that would be accepted are the Crittenden

The least that would be accepted are the Crittenden propositions.

It would be lamentable that this great government should be broken up without a reformation because the masses cannot have the immunity of voting for an adjustment instead of being hurried on to coercion or the resistance of the same.

Both people are brave—are of the same Saxon blood, enriched by a cross of other nations.

We are of the same kith and kin, and shall our base political leaders hurry us on, "precipitate" us to the shaughter, for ambitious purposes—for military renown? God, forbid! Will the people think and select other rulers who will adopt such means of relief as to satisfy a once happy but now distracted people.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE NUCLEUS OF THE REQUEAR MILITARY FORCE OF THE STATE.

The process of enisting men in the military establishment of Carolina is progressing quite satisfactorily. Every week one or two companies are sent to the arsennal at Charisston and there put through the most rigid drill. The work is quite a hardship upon the drill officers, for the men usually are a rough set of customers, and it takes quite a seige to instruct them in the distinction of right from left.

On Saturday he Senate went into executive session, and on the a gramment thereof it was announced that the following nominations by the Governor had been confirmed, and the remaining names communicated by him had not been finally acted on:—
Appointments for First Regiment enlisted men, under special resolutions of Convention:—
John Dunnovant, Major.

First Artillery—W. R. Cathoun, Captain; T. M. Wagner, First Leutenant; W. C. Preston, Second Lieutenant.

Second Artillery—W. D. Smith, Captain.

Second Infantry—Wm. Butter, Captain.

Second Infantry—Wm. Butter, Captain.

Third Infantry—W. D. Dekaussere, Captain; James Hamilton, Second Lieutenant.

First Lieutenant; John R. Blocker, Second Lieutenant.

First Infantry—Thos. M. Baker, Captain; H. S. Farley, Second Lieutenant.

Second Lieutenant.

Second Lieutenant.

Many of the officers are men of known military ability, being graduates of the Military Academy at West Point and ex-officers of the federal army.

LOUISIANA.

TENDER OF A LOAN TO THE STATE.

The Baton Rouge Adocate of the 14th inst. publishes the following correspondence, by which it appears that the Louisiana State Bank has placed \$100,000 at the disposal of the Governor, as a loan to the State, without charge of interest:—

BRASCI LOUISIANA STATE BANK, BATON ROUGE, Jan. 11, 1861.

To His Excellency Tross. O. Moore, Baton Rouge:—

Sim—In the present condition of the affairs of the State I presume you will be under the necessity of contracting a loan, and from the manner in which the Louisiana State Bank has heretofore extended relief to the State whenever t has been required, I feel authorized to place at your disposal, and without charge of interest, one handred thousand dollars. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Executive Oppose.)

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, 
BATCH ROUGE, LA., Jan. 12, 1861.

To Wm. S. Prick, Cashier Branch Louisian a State Bank:—
Size—in reply to the generous anti-patriotic proposition made by you on the Hith inst., in behalf of the Louisiana State Bank, to loan to the State, without interest, one hundred thousand dollars, permit me to give you, and the members of your corporation, in the name of the people of Louisiana, my cordial thanks. Your offer will be reported to the Logislature at its approaching session, and whenever the State treasury shall require replenishment it will doubtless be taken into consideration. Very respectfully,

Governor of the State of Louisiana.

AN APPEAL TO THE CUBAN RESIDENTS OF NEW OR-

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Governor of the State of Louisiana.

AN APPEAL TO THE CUBAN RESIDENTS OF NEW ORLEANS.

The following circular is published in the New Orieans papers. It significantly portrays the preparations that are being made for the mobilization of every man capable of bearing arms to sustain the secession programme, which it is anticipated will shortly be issued.

TO THE CUBAN RESIDENTS OF STW ORLEASS.

Whenever any social question convulses a nation, it be hooves every individual who mhabits it, and derives direct or indirect advantages from its protecting laws, to take that part which the law of nations authorizes, if he wishes not to be considered as an ingrate, unworthy of the hospitality and security with which he has been favored. It becomes his duty to arm and equip himself—to subject himself to discipline, and to effer his services for the proservation of public peace, the repression of criminal insurrections, and the defence of life and property, so frequently liable to attack doring revolutionary times. He should, in a word, be ready to assist the government which protects him, at any moment when his assistance may be rightly required. We have not to deal to day with any of those religious or political questions which once permitted men to think and act as fancy or caprice might suggest, but with one inseparably connected with the existence or destructing of the Southern States of this confederacy. "To be or not to be"—such is the issue. From the shores of the St. Lawrence to the banks of the Delaware we hear that startling cry, "Enforcement of our principles though our colonies perish"—a cry which precipitated France into a fratricidal war, and converted her into an ocean of blood, in the midst of which both principles and colonies perish"—a cry which precipitated France into a fratricidal war, and converted her into an ocean of blood, in the midst of which both principles and colonies perish"—a cry which precipitate france into a fratricid

FORTRESS MONROE, VA.

FORTRESS MONROE, VA.

Fortress Monroe is a point of some laterest now, as being almost the only one hot in the hands of the rebels. If Virginia secodes, she will demand the surrender of this work, and will probably threaten to take it, but I should like to see them irry. It is very large. The walls are more than a mile in circuit, very thick and high, surnounded by a most which is from cixty to one hundred feet wide, with eight feet of water, drawbridge and outer outeries. It mounts some 300 heavy guns, has mortare for throwing shells, formores for beating bulls, &c. Nothing could approach within three miles except under the fire of all these batteries. This is a magnificent place. The walls enclose some seventy five acres. In the centre is the parade ground, and all around are the quarters for the traces. Live oak and other trees make it very greasant in succurry. Outside the most is a fine walk, with a view of the sea.

THE REACTION IN BOSTON.

Meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

STRONG MUSTER OF THE CONSERVATIVES

Great Excitement and Noisy Demonstrations.

THE ABOLITIONISTS DENIED A HEARING. The Meeting Dispersed by the Mayor of the City,

åc., Boeron, Jan. 24, 1861 The Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society has com-

enced its two days session in Tremont Temple. Francis Jackson presides. By ten o'clock, the hour of meeting, the body of the hall was filled by the friends of the cause, including many

Soon after the passages and deerways to the hall were filled by a disorderly crowd. Remarks from the President and James Freeman Clark

were listened to respectfully, but the appearance of Wen-dell Phillips called forth a sterm of yells and hisses from the extreme part of the hall. The rioters are not in strong force, but manage con

tinually to interrupt Mr. Phillips in his remarks.

Mr. Phillips keeps cool, and declares that as he has tw days before him he will finish his speech. Previous to attempting to speak Mr. Phillips read a series of resolutions, quoting from Daniel Webster, Wm.

Ellery Channing, Henry Clay and others. The resolutions were comparatively reasonable and were listened to in silence. Therefore, the speaker stated, that hereafter an additional series might be ex-

pected. At one c'cleck comparative quiet was restored, when Mr. Phillips was allowed to finish his speech, and the Convention adjourned for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Long before three o'clock the gallery and the auditarium began filling rapidly. The people in the body of the hall were quiet, but the boys in the gallery appeared in for a row. Singing, howling, catcalls, &c., filled up the time between spare moments. At three o'clock a strong force of Boston city police marched into the gallery, much to the surprise and alarm of the boys who were waiting for a row. The police quietly took places both sides of the gallery. As soon as the recovered their equanimity the boys gave three choers for the police.

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, who read a letter from Mr. Jackson, president of the associa-tion, who expressed a desire to retire from office, in consequence of declining health. This was referred to the Nominating Committee-the boys in the gallery voting in the negative. The Chairman wished to make it know hat nobody but members of the Anti-slavery Society had a right to vote. (Derisive laughter from the galleries.) The Chairman further informed the meeting that it would be necessary to obtain tickets for the evening session

(Laughter in the galleries.)

The resolutions read in the morning now came up for discussion. Chas. C. Burleigh was introduced as first speaker. Mr. Burleigh is well known to New York audienes. He addressed in the latest style of the infidel schoo carries a formidable patriarchal beard, and is generally as hirsute as Esau used to be; wears his hair long and in thick curls behind his ears. He went straight in for doing away with the Union if slavery could not otherwise be olished. (Hisses.) Abolitionists stood on a platform high at least as that of heathen philosophy. Let justice be done though the heavens fall. Not that they feared that the heavens would fall; for justice must be done. They had heard that demands were made that Massachusetts should repeal her Personal Liberty bili. (Loud applause and hisses.) It was proposed that the servants of the slave-power might do true allegiance to the demon they serve; but these bills cannot be repealed except right be sacrificed to expediency. He opposed to all concessions to the South; for men cannot always be making concessions; they must resist at some period. Therefore let them resist at once. They must not repeal any of the Personal Liberty bills. (Hissing, noise and great confusion.) They nust not divide the country between the slave an free powers by means of misorable concession (Cries of "Put him out," "Out with him," bisses, cat-calls, bowling and a noisy demonstration generally. "Three cheers for the Union," given with great earnestfor the white man," with a will-"Three cheers for the black man," given with enthusiam-"Three which only three or four persons can hear. A camp meeting hymn started in the gallery-police in a

groans for the police.") The excitement in the gallery broke out again; hissing all through the gallery, and, and repetition of the scenes in the morning. Poor Burleigh patiently digging into an awful speech perfect state of immobility. Chorus in the gallery, "We are going home, we are going home to die no more." Laughter and an uproarious applause, followed by loud

Burleigh continued his speech, not a word of which esaped the Boston reporters, who regarded it as something very fresh. The howling and yelling at length became s furious that even patient Burleigh had to retreat.

Such a hubbub and confusion ensued as is perfectly in-describable. It was entirely useless for the Chairman to attempt to speak. Every word was drowned in continued howling, stamping, whistling and cat calls, which the Bowery boys would fail to imitate in their most ex-

cited state of mind. the Chairman now attempted to speak, but the nob and excitement became as loud as the rearing of the sea when lashed into a furious storm. Some industrious fellows in the gallery had obtained some corn creaks, which they rattled about with unceasing industry, adding to the already intensely uprearious character of the proceedings. There were great fears express of the corn creaks leading some to suppose that the build-ing was giving way. But nothing would step the furious disposition of the disturbers of the meeting. The police stood quietly by, looking on. Presently another camp meeting hymn was started, and the people in the galler inving nothing better to do, began to pitch the cushious of the seats upon the audience below, in the midst of yelling and howling as ferecious as that of frontier

from the cushions. Then there was increased confusion, the meeting being at a perfect stand still. The temple was completely in the hands of the mob, which increased every moment.

Mr. Edmund Quincy, the acting chairman, now camto the front of the platform, howling out as loudly as possible in such an uproar, "If the police have been instructed by the Mayor to stand up and do their duty. they will proceed to disperse this mob."

ndians, the people dodging about to escape the blows

The police did not hear a word of this address, and so remained stationary, as before. The people in the gal-lery, being entirely uninterrupted, continued their riotous demonstrations. The yelling and screaming was per-fectly deafening. Even the venerable folks carried ear trumpets were forced to dispense with them, so terrible

was the din kept up by the rowdies.

Another speaker came forward and endeavored to make himself heard, but he was treated to a hymn to the tune of "Dixies Land." As there was no help for it, the gallery boys were left to themselves, and such a storm if his ing and howling as they kept up for half an hour has rarely been heard. At length Geo. H. Hoyt came forward to speak. Mr.

Hoyt is quite a young man, and acted as one of John Brown's counsel in his trial for the Harper's Forry raid. He commenced by saying, "I think Garrison spoke the sentiments of the anti-slavery people of Massachusetts, when he said, 'I will not equivocate—I will not surrender a single inch.' That is what he would say to this mob.'' The poise was still continued, the crowd becoming if possible more belaterous than before. For severa minutes the turnuit was tremendous, when Mayor Wight-man, with the Chief of Police and a posse of oillors, entered the temple. The whole audience was now thrown into perfect consternation in the presence of the police, who filled the rioters with apprehension and the timic with terror. The Mayor and Chief came in front of the platform, and his Honor, with outstretched hands, appealed for affence. Presently the crowd became more

pacific at the presence of the chief magistrate of the city, and comparative order was restored. The Mayor said: - 'Fellow citizens, I am sure that you

who are the citizens of Boston, will listen to the voice of its Chief Magistrate. (Loud cheers, and cries of "Good," and "three cheers for Mayor Wightman.") Fellow-citizens, I can only say that you will testify your respect for the Chief Magistrate whom you have elected by keeping silence, and listening to that which I shall say. (Voices—"We shall.") And now, inasmuch as this meeting has been disturbed by tumultuous and riotous proceedings, I am requested by the trustees of this building to disperse

his meeting." At this anno and tremendeus demonstrations of delight arose from the disorderly persons in the galleries. A waving of hate, violent gesticulations, and frantic outbursts of riotous in dividuals, continued for several minutes. This, they

The Mayor continued—"Fellow-citizens, having an nounced my intention, under the direction of a written order of the Trustees of this Temple, I have simply to my to you that I am sure you will respect me sufficiently to leave this place quietly and peaceably. Loud cries of "Yes, yes," arose from some in the gal-

lery, while the anti-slavery men on the platform and in the body of the temple, who were dissatisfied at the manner of the Mayor's announcement, ferociously shout-ed "No, no," and wanted the Mayor to produce the cvi-

dence of his authority from the Trustees.

The Chairman, Mr. Quincy, and other leading mem had a brief conference with his Honor, and protested that the Trustees had authorized no such promulgation.

Here there was continued excitement among the aboli tionists, who were now foremost in making oproarious demonstrations. After repeated shouts from all quarters of "Read it," the Mayor said—"Gentlemen, I am requested to read the document which has been placed in my hands, and which I regard as sufficient authority for my conduct." He read the letter as follows:—

conduct." He read the letter as follows:—

Mr. Jos. M. Wightman, Mayor of the city of Boston;—
Sig.—We hereby notify you that a tumultuous and riotous assembly of more than thirty persons is now engaged in disturbing a meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society at Tremont Temple, and we hereby request you, in your official capacity, to quell the riot and protect the property where the meeting is now held.

Yours, respectfully,

W. H. JAMESON,
GEO. W. CHEPMAM,
GEO. A. DEXTER,
JOSEPH STOREY,
T. GILBERT,
Trustees of the Tremont Temple
Shortly after the meeting dispersed.

Shortly after the meeting dispersed.

AN ARMED REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Chicago Democrat, republican, says that a movement is on foot to call a monster Republican Convention of 100,000 men to be held at Cincinnati on the 2d of March. The delegates to this convention are expected to be armed and equipped for any necessary service, and will held themselves in readiness to go to Washington city on the 4th of March or in any other direction where Generals Scott and Wool may order them to move.

The Storm Yesterday.
THE SNOW PALL YESTERDAY—DANGERS OF SNOW-BALLING.

The spell of cold yet agreeable and bracing weather which prevailed in the earlier part of the week was broken yesterday by a heavy fall of snow, which made its appearance about five o'clock in the morning, and in a few hours covered the streets and sidewalks to the depth of some four inches. There was a splendid prospect of the storm lasting until the snow would accumulate to such an extent as to defy the pickling efforts of railroad certain; but to the horror of all whose hopes lay in the direction of Bloomingdale road and the Central Park, about three o'clock in the afternoon the storm dwindled into a fine shower of rain, which soon washed away the snow from the streets, leaving behind a most horrible condition of slush, fifth and puddle. Under the circumstances perhaps the only persons who derived any amusement from the snow were the mischievous urchins of the city, who indulged extensively in the sport of pelting snowballs at veriant pedestrians. This snowballing is no small nuisance, as some people—the aged especially—occasionally receive severe injuries, from the effects of which they are laid up for days. We had occular proof of this yesterday in three accidents, two of which occurred in Broadway and one in the Bowery. A feeble old gentleman happened to be among the victims yesterday, having been struck in the eye with a hard ice-ball, from which in all probability he will lose his sight. The police, who are so well paid for looking after the comfort of the people, would do well to make an effort towards the abatement of this nuisance. However hard it may seem to interfere with one of the favorite winter peagines of Young America, yet the comfort and protection of grown adults require it. stances perhaps the only persons who derived any

ITS EFFECTS ON THE CENTRAL, HARLEM AND BUD-SON RIVER RAILROADS.

The snow yesterday fell along the Hudson to the depth

of from six to eight inches. The trains on the Central, Harlem and Hudson River Railroads were delayed mer On the Central no train arrived yesterday afternoon up to five o'clock. One was reported by the telegraph to

have left Schenectady one hour and twenty minutes behave left Schenectady one nour and twenty minutes ve-hind time, and the other was not heard from.

On the Harlem road no train arrived in Albany yester-day up to five o'clock from this city, neither was any news received by telegraph up to that hour as to its whereabouts. The trains on the Hudson River, with the exception of two or three, which arrived on time, were detained about half an hour, the delay being caused be-

tween Chambers and Thirty first streets. TELEGRAPHIC. A heavy storm of sleet has prevailed here for the past twenty-four hours, accompanied with some wind. Between Dunkirk and Erie, on the Lake Shore Railroad, the wind blew a herricane, prestrating trees and completely wrecking the telegraph lines for a distance of forty miles. Telegraphic communication with the West is kept up through Canada. The Lake Shore Railroad was not observed.

A heavy snow storm extensively prevailed last nigt and to-day. Trains on the different railways were most blocked up in snow drifts. This afternoon the storm

City Intelligence.

STABLING AFFRAY IN THE TWENTIETH WARD.—On Wednesday afternoon, about four o'clock, Twenty-seventh street was the scene of a disgraceful disturbance. It appears, from the statement of bystanders, that a well known resident of the ward had a suspicion that his better half held a rendezvous at an assignation house in Twenty-seventh street, and, following her, found his suspicion seventh street, and, following her, found his suspicion more than realized, by catching her and her guilty paramour at the above mentioned house. The consequence may be better imagined than described. Enough to say, that a regular stabbling match was the result, the lover being forced to sie minus his hat, after having his overcoat cut into ribbons. Although a policeman was upon the ground, no arrests were made, and the returns of the ward had not the elightest intimation of any disturbance chronicled. The house alfued to is kept by a notorious woman, and is prenounced a nuisance to the neighborhood. Scenes of this kind are of common occurrence; still the crib is allowed to remain undisturbed. The facts, as stated, are procured on the best authority, the names of the parties implicated being suppressed by request of our informant. It is said that the residents of the street are about making their grievances known to the Grand Jury, in hopes that this body may give them relief and rid the street of this nuisance.

THE COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCHOOL AND ART .- By the financial report for the year 1860 of the trustees of the above association, it appears that the receipts during the last twelve months amounted to \$31,529 01, while the expenses footed up \$39,560 71—leaving as a balance in the hands of Wilson G. Hunt, treasurer, the sum of \$728 30. The institution, therefore, appears to be in a flourishing condition.

The Burns Anniversary.—The admirers of the old Scottish bard, Robert Burns, announce a splendid dinner, Scottish bard, Robert, Eurus, announce a splendid dinner, to take place this evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotelesshero of the anniversary of their favorite poets birthday. The annual celebrations of the Burns Club of this city are equally noted for the social and intellectual character of their festivities, and the dinner to-night promises not to be behind its predecessors in any way.

MENGROUE FROM CALPPORNIA.—The beig Heraid, from

Havana, arrived yesterday, having on board Old Adams'
California menagerie of bears and other American wild
animals, including the great living black sea iton. Barnum has engaged them and fitted up a new salcon for
their reception, which he has connected with his museum. FIRE IN FORSYTH STREET.-Between four and five o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred on the second floor of

the new five story tenement house No. 150 Forsyth street, owned by John May. It was caused by correlessuess of some of the workmen in making a fire in the fireplace. The damage to the building will amount to about 360. This building is being creeted without any fire escape, contrary to the provisions of the law passed last winter. First in Romason Sauser.—Between seven and eight o'clock last evening the clarm of fire for the Eighth diso'clock last evening the clarm of the for the lighth dis-trict was caused by a fire occurring in the cooper's shop of Theodore Ploeger, No 62 Robinson street. Sergeant Lent, of the Third ward, was near the promises, the starm was given, and the firemen promptly responded and put out the fire. The damage by fire was but infing; the damage by water will amount to about \$50—insured for \$1,000 in the Rutgers Insurance Company. The Fire Mar-shal reports the origin of the fire to be from an imperfect freplace used for drying staves.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIPTHERIA.—DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE HAS failed in no instance in curing this dangerous and distreming disease. Wholesale depot, CONRAD FOX, SI Burcley street. For sale by all druggists.

RALLY FOR THE UNION—THE PEACE OF THIS It Union must be restored—We must have peace and national security.—The people of this great metropolis will assemble in mass meeting at the Cooper Institute on Monday evening, January 28, at half-past seven o'clock, to endorse measures of pacification of our present duiculties and to manifest their devotion to the Union, Further particulars will be given in advertisements of Saturiay and Monday. By order of 50,000 UTIZENS.